

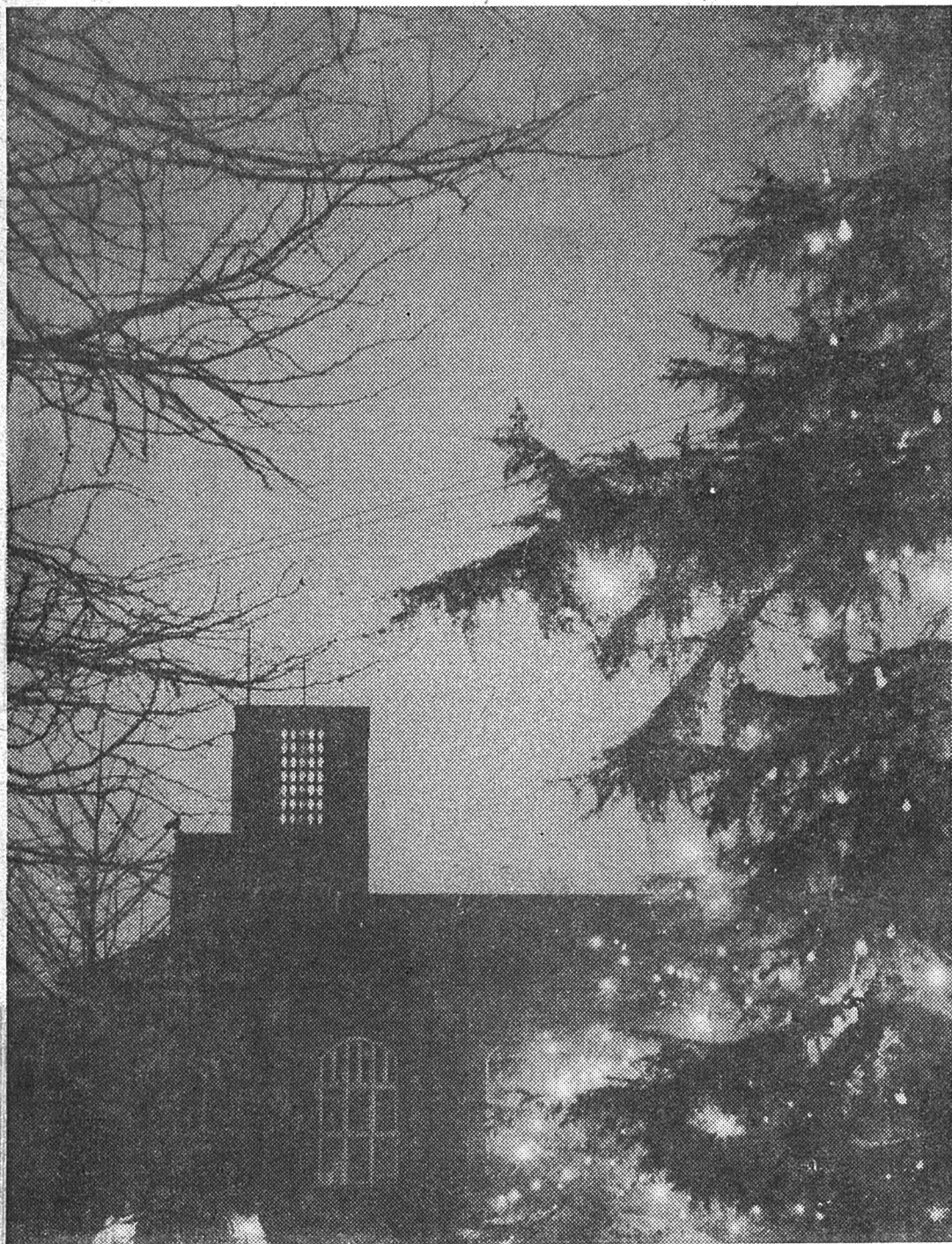
RIKKYO ECHO

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"The Earth Is Full of the Goodness of The Lord"

Psalms 33 : 5

Once long ago in Bethlehem,

A star shone clear and bright,

To guide the holy Wise Men

Who journeyed through the night;

The star of love and hope still shines,

Today as it did then,

And may its blessings bring you joy

Till Christmas comes again.

Int'l Students' Meeting Held

To Increase Tuitions

The university decided to raise tuitions by ¥3,000, from ¥25,000 to ¥28,000 as from the coming academic year, on account of financial difficulties and general rise in prices.

The decision was announced on Nov. 18 at the general meeting of the Federation of Private Universities, in connection with the entrance examinations for 1958, following suit after Chuo, Tokyo Women's and Kyoritsu Women's universities.

Meanwhile the class committee has published a statement against this action and going to take approximate measures for its prevention.

Dr. Anna Miura Takes a Seat In Rikkyo

Mrs. Anna Miura (nee Stange), Litt. D., is to be a lecturer in the Graduate School of Theology of our university next spring.

She was married to the late Prof. Akira Miura, who was then a resident student in Germany in 1925, and came to Japan. After her husband died in 1930, she had been lecturer on German Language and literature at Kyoto University for 25 years. On account of age limit, she resigned from her position on Nov. 13 this year.

She has not only a profound knowledge of Christian fine arts, but is herself a good hand in both oil-painting and Japanese black-ink pictures. In her doctoral thesis, "The influence of John the Apostle on Art," she showed her a creative interpretation of religious art.

She majored in the history of Christian fine arts and doctrine at Berlin University.

Foreign students and Rikkyo E.S.S. members discussed international cooperation. And after that, attended a reception together with guests.

The Second Annual International Students' Meeting, sponsored by the English Speaking Society of Rikkyo University, assisted jointly by the Japan Times and Rikkyo University was held at Rikkyo on Dec. 7 from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m.

34 foreign students from 8 Asian countries and Australia, Brazil, England, and U.S.A. and 50 Rikkyo students and the chairmen of E.S.S. of the big universities in Tokyo participated in the discussion, which was subdivided into three groups. This year each group discussed different titles; that is A group discussion on disarmament problem; B group on economic cooperation; and C group on cultural interchange. The chairman of each group were Messrs. S. Sawada, M. Koderia, and T. Takahashi.

In the refectory a welcome reception was given by Dr. Matsutoshi Matsushita, president of Rikkyo University and conducted by B. Suzuki, a senior of E.S.S. Dr. Matsushita stressed in his speech, "The cold-war is still going on. War in the past, however cruel they might have been, were not destructive enough to destroy the whole humanity. The fact that we still exist on this planet shows that past wars were only partially destructive. This fact gives us an illusion, a dangerous illusion that future war may be about the same. Our generation has not yet realized that a real nuclear war with space weapons, if fought seriously, would totally destroy humanity. We need a new sense of reality untouched and uncontaminated by unworthy experience of older generations."

Among the guests were Dr. Negishi, professor emeritus of Rikkyo University, Mr. M. Oga-wa, managing editor of Japan Times, and Charles Hargrove of The Times (London).

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and closed by Mr. S. Sato, a junior of E.S.S. who expressed hearty thanks to all participants.

(A full text of President speech in page 2.)

Fine Record in Job-hunting

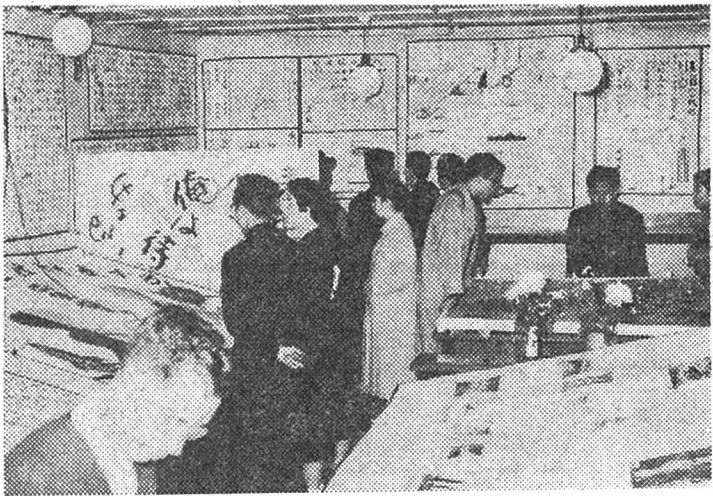
The job-hunting season, which began with a good start, is now in its height any by Dec. 6 some 534 students had already been successful in the examination for employment.

This figure is about twice as many as that of the same time last year and it accounts for about 60 percents of the seniors who applied for jobs. This fine record means two things. First, our university has gradually developed a constituency for Rikkyoites, so that they have got more chances for examinations than before. Secondly, the tendency for small and medium-sized enterprises also has been marked to have early examinations in order to get able students this year. That many students secured positions in city banks is one of the main trends. As for girl students,

unfortunately, we can not expect good results as has been the case in the past, because there are a few offers to them. So they have few chances to land jobs.

Nevertheless, the university employment office has an optimistic view this year of the employment situation.

Trade & commerce 93, Coal, Oil & Mining 10, Electricity & Gas 1, Mechanical Industry 34, Electrical Manufacturing 25, Optical 16, Vehicles 46, Railway & Shipping, 23; Chemicals, 23; Real Estates, 5; Foodstuff, 26; Textile, 20; Paper and Pulp, 2; Press Printing Publishing, 11; Construction, 16; Banking, 39; Insurance, 37; Securities, 24; Hotel and Sightseeing and Broadcasting, 20; Cement and Glass, 5; Machinaries, 23; Miscellaneous, 33.



Varied researches, worked through the year, were exhibited by many clubs. Photo was shot at the exhibition under the theme "Wars in the atomic age and the future of the human beings," edited by the International Affairs Studying Club.

Cultural Festival Ends in Success

The Rikkyo Festival of this year, favored by fine weather, ended in great success. Forty-eight societies and groups, including newcomers, B.S.A., S.E. Asia Friendly Society, most that we ever had, participated in the

festival.

The Festival succeeded in having many visitors to the Tucker Hall and exhibition rooms. Out of many characteristic performances and exhibitions, variety show "When the devil laughed" and opening of the laboratory of Science Department to the public, were spoken of highly by the visitors. Particularly in the laboratories of Physics course, many people were seen asking questions to the students, reflecting deep interest for science, stirred up through daily news, such as fall-outs, I.C.B.M., Sputnik.

In order to have a better festival next year, the executive committee handed to some visitors enquete of five items including general impressions, impressions of Tucker Hall performance, etc. More than 30 persons returned their answers and all of them were in earnest and constructive.

The consensus was that special ornament on the campus, produced by the Advertisement Club, was very neat and most exhibitions were fully and thoughtfully illustrated.

Chairman Akira Kuriyama of the executive committee told his impression of the festival as follows:

When we evaluate this Cultural Festival objectively, apart from the previous ones, isn't it too hasty to assert that this Festival was rich in content? For if we take into account that positive cultural activities were fully concentrated in this festival, we cannot state that the content was irreproachable.

If we appraise the festival, however, in the current of history of the university (and in culture fostered in this process), we may say that the number of participating clubs is increasing and the content has become more substantial year after year.

To pick up concrete examples from this festival, we may count the opening to public of the laboratory of the College of Science and the auspicious research activity of academic society.

On the other hand there remain many problems to be solved next year such as the small numbers who exhibited the work of the seminars and the stereotyped publication method.

From the social point of view, the Rikkyo Festival must have made a contribution to the community, and will continue to do so as long as campus life of this university takes root in the real community of Japan.

Benefit Ball

In order to help the fund-raising campaign to construct a women students' dormitory, a student committee was formed by Rikkyo coeds on Oct. 30 and as the first activity, they decided to give a benefit ball on Dec. 15 at the Prince Hotel, Shinagawa.

This dance will be supported by the University authorities and the Asahi Evening News. The hosts at this party are expected to be Dr. and Mrs. Matsushita.

All the proceeds from the ball will go toward the fund.

The student committee will continue to make efforts to raise funds and to influence students' opinion in support of project.

Academic Calender

December

The lectures of this year are to be ended on the 19th. The winter vacation is to begin on the 20th.

January

The winter vacation is to end on the 9th. The lectures of the new year will be opened on the 10th.

February

The schedule of the examinations to be carried out in Feb. is as follows:

For freshmen and sophomores; from the 3rd to the 13th. For juniors and seniors; from the 14th to the 28th, juniors in College of Economics; from the 4th to the 12th, seniors in College of Economics; from the 6th to the 19th, College of Literature; and from the 10th to the 15th, College of Science.

S. E. Asia Friendly Society Organized

A new society, the South-east Asia Friendly Society, was organized this fall by 31 students who have a keen interest in South-east Asian problems.

The purpose of the society is to study various aspects of South-east Asian problems and understand the very roots of the problems. Another aim is to promote friendly relations between Japan and other Asian countries.

The society took part in the Cultural Festival and showed a movie, presenting Indonesian and Indian films.

The new Rikkyo University society belongs also to the Youth Association of Asia (Y. A. A.), as do the similar societies of Waseda, Meiji, Keio, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo Women's, Nippon Women's and other universities.

Yoshizi Igarashi, representative of the society, said that we Japanese students should have an eye on Asian countries more than on European countries. He hoped many students would actively join this society.

Roosevelt's Addresses Donated

The records of addresses of Theodore Roosevelt's and the other great features are donated to the E.S.S. from Prof. Nagura.

The list is as follows: 'Why the Trust and Bosses Oppose the Progressive Party' and 'The Farmer and the Business Man,' by Theodore Roosevelt; 'Woodrow Wilson on the Tariff,' 'Woodrow Wilson on Labor,' by Woodrow Wilson; 'How Mother Made the Soupe,' by Charley Case; 'How I Reached the Pole,' by Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

President's Speech at the Reception



Mr. Chairman, Members of the Second International Students' Meeting! It is my distinct honor to say a few words to welcome you here at St. Paul's University. If I correctly remember your first meeting was held here on December 8, 1956, the very day that the Pacific War broke out. Of course it was just coincident implying no moral or historical significance. However, as Christians dislike no. 13 without any rational ground I may be allowed to have a certain amount of superstition to dislike December 8 for I am deeply sensitive to this particular date not only because of the unfortunate memory but because of an association of terrible destruction and misery which as yet we have not the assurance not to occur again. I am glad that you did not choose this date. You were wise to be here on the lucky 7 instead of 8. Some good things happened since your first conference. Japan was admitted to and elected a Member of the Security Council of the United Nations. Japan officially declared her stand against nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union succeeded to shoot sputnik. They are all blessings to those concerned. Yet the world has not been given any guarantee of peace. The world is still divided. The cold-war is still going on. War in the past, however cruel they might have been, were not destructive enough to destroy the whole humanity. The fact that we still exist on this planet shows that past wars were only partially destructive. This fact gives us an illusion, a dangerous illusion that a future war may be about the same. Our generation has not got realized that a real nuclear war with space weapons, if fought seriously, would totally destroy humanity. We need a new sense of reality untouched and uncontaminated by unworthy experience of older generations. The international students representing 16 nations here are young. Your minds are fresh. You are free from the prejudice of the passing age. You have the creative intelligence and vital energy to make a new world without war. You are responsible for the rebirth of Humanity. Members of the second International Students' Meeting! It is my great privilege in taking the advantage of the opportunity to express my sincere expectation and confidence in you and I pray for the continuous success of your meeting.

Thank you.

Recitation Contest

Hisao Urayama, Sophomore, carried off the cup by reciting "Break, break, break," by Tennyson, at the Recitation Contest, held with sixteen contestants on the campus on Nov. 16.

Runners-up were Katsuhiko Yamamoto, reciting "On his blindness," by Milton; third, Kazuko Shoji, "By the sea," by Wordsworth; fourth, Takehiko Ito, "Ozymandias of Egypt," by Shelley. The fifth prize went to Kimiko Nezu who recited "Flowers," by John Clare.

Prof. Elizabeth Falck commented on the recitations.

"The students who took part in the Recitation contest recited very well. Five students who did not receive prizes deserved them almost as much as the students who did."

"There were some mispronunciations, but very few, and the diction was good in most cases. Some students were nervous and could not hide their nervousness—those students are urged to try again next year. Experience and practice will give them the poise they need."

"I should suggest that dramatic poetry should be selected next year instead of lyric poetry; it is very difficult to recite lyric poetry in a large room and with a loud voice. However, Rikkyo students overcame that difficulty very well in the contest on Nov. 16."

Camera Club Wins Top Photo Prize

Takashi Tsunoda, sophomore, Camera Club, captured the highest prize in the All Japan Student Photo Contest.

The Contest was held in November under the joint auspices of All Japan Student Photo Association and The Asahi Shimbun, and supported by the Fuji Film Co.

Tsunoda carried off the prize by displaying a photo called "Hijiridake" and another work of his was also selected for the contest.

In the group production, Rikkyo Camera Club ranked first by showing various photos interpreting the theme "Women on the island." These works were shot at Enoshima island in Miyagi Prefecture.

Merry Christmas

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PROGRAMME

Dec. 23

11:30 The opening Service;
11:50 Christmas Carols,
12:30 Japanese Dance,
1:00 Music Concert,
2:00 Christmas Tableau,
3:00 Jazz Concert;
4:00 Tea Party,
7:00 Messiah,

Dec. 24

12:00 Movie 'White Christmas',
4:00 Christmas Eve,
6:00 Tea Party;

‘Nothing But Studying Hard!’

Stresses Prof. Ogawa

Prof. Tokuji Ogawa, who is the former Dean of Student Affairs is said to have some popularity among students. So we, the writers of Rikkyo Echo, called on him to remove the veil of the secret at his house in Takamatsu-cho, Toshimaku; not so far from St. Paul's.

He told us frankly about some fundamental problems some fundamental problems that need to be settled such as the duty



of the student should the level of the instruction be what it is now.

“Comparing the prewar students with the present students, the latter are not worse, I can tell you, but they have less self esteem than the students of the privileged class, in

a good sense on account of the social standings getting more complicated than ever. And ... the way of the student life is becoming harder from the fact that the social life of the common people has begun to affect the student's life. The world has not adopted the student's privilege. The matter being so, a student always is, and should be a student in any respect. After taking on this subject for sometime Prof. Ogawa offered us cigarettes, picking up one continued, sensibly.

“As you know, the merits of our St. Paul's are very familiar and there is a comfortable air, because of the small numbers of students. As for the system, it contains many problems, one of which is job hunting. Of course, St. Paul's has many excellent graduates working hard now in society, but it is clear that we are inferior to other universities in numbers. In general, some employers, only considering superiority in numbers would be apt to think that students of other universities were better also than ours, though some don't think so. Therefore these merits are also shortcomings as well.

“Then, in order to take some measure to meet this shortcoming, what should we do?” We then asked Prof. Ogawa.

“Nothing but studying hard!” he answered immediately. “But the students have little volition to study, to my regret. After

entering the highest seat of learning with great ambitions and purposes, you must try to fulfil what the university requires final worthwhile victories may be gained.

“In addition to that, our school authorities ought to support more positively the activities of cultural associations, especially academic, for they can't show good results because the expense is little. These cultural associations help to train good leaders. If the school authorities do so, Rikkyo will be well known everywhere not only in Japan, but also in foreign countries. At any rate, a private university needs to become so active in the field of academic study, that it attracts many excellent students.

“Moreover, the level of the instruction should be raised as much as possible in consideration of the level of the smart students, and more excellent students should be picked for difficult instruction.”

Reflecting on his remarks about such matters connected closely with us students, we can easily perceive the cause of his popularity among students. The student, who has any problems to solve, will surely get some settlement of these, or something good from him.

Graduating from the College of Commerce in 1929, Prof. Ogawa went to the Pennsylvania University to study further. On his return to Japan, he became instructor at Rikkyo in 1933. After 15 years, in 1948, he was promoted to professor of the College of Economics. From the same year until 1955 he was acting as Dean of Student Affairs. Beside that, he was the faculty advisor of the Baseball Club.

‘Take the Easier and Freer Ways!’

Says Prof. Iijima

Pro. Yoshihide Iijima, professor of the College of Letters, is famous for his illustrious translations such as “A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man”, “Dubliners” by James Joyce and “A Tree Grows in Brooklyn” by Betty Smith which gained the great popularity among Japanese readers.

With smile on his strong glasses, Prof. Iijima was sitting in the office of the Studies of American Institute from which rhythmical sounds of type-writing was floating away. Prof. Iijima is a graduate from Rikkyo University, so we could talk very favourably with him.

Prof. Iijima entered Rikkyo in 1931 and graduated in 1937. Soon after his graduation he became a teacher of Rikkyo Middle school, then he became a professor of the University.

When we asked about his young days, all of the joyful memories of his college life were come out of his mouth. “I spent my six years college life at the student dormitory. In those days, namely 26 years ago Rikkyo University had only about six hundred students and eighty of them were living in the dormitory. I have many never-forgotten-memories of my dormitory life. While we lived in the dormitory there prevailed greater familiarity and more quiet atmosphere, and the relation between professors and students were more familiar than now.” He paused a little while. “In 1931 when I was a freshman our baseball team won the victory in Tokyo Big Six Baseball League Matches, and this was one of the cheerful memories,” he said.

As to the differences of the characteristics between prewar students and nowadays students, Prof. Iijima commented, “The students of the prewar days were quite friendly and free or rather insouciant in the quiet, easy manners while the contemporary students are awfully busy, too serious or rather too narrow-minded chiefly because of the highly diversified social conditions in which they are.”

Then Prof. Iijima advised us, “The present students had better take the easier and freer ways and enjoy the college life while doing their best in their study.”

From this year the students in Literature Department of Rikkyo University have the free choice of whether to write the graduation thesis or not. On this problem Prof. Iijima expressed his opinion as follows.

“I myself believe that the students had better write the grad-

uation thesis on the subject which they chose as his most important study in his college life.”

Then we set up the question about his translation of foreign literature.



“We the translators are very careful so that our translation can be understood by any readers and also we must translate beautifully and even a single mistake would do harm on study of the literature.”

“In reality we take pains in how to translate idioms and slangs and how to use the name of such as the animals or the plants which are not found in Japan. But the fundamental problem of the translation is the different way of thinking and expression between foreigners and Japanese.

“The vital elements of writing are the expression, so there always contain difficulties in any literary work. On this point of view D. H. Lawrence is difficult but James Joyce who writes logically might be rather easy to translate. And in general, woman writer's work is not so easy as expected.”

Then he continued, “When young I wanted to become a writer, but I became the translator. This fact shows I am very fond of translating and I think we the translators are the carrier of foreign culture. And I am interested in the works of William Faulkner, D. H. Lawrence, James Joyce and Dylan Thomas.”

As to Pen Congress he said, “The largest effect of the Congress is that the foreign leading writers saw Japan and Japanese with their naked eyes. For better, for worse, it accomplished its great duty for the purpose of deepening the understanding each other. I hope many people can go over and see any foreign land, for instance Soviet Russia, the country full of enigmas.

‘No Pains, No Gains’

By F. Katsumi

In less than four weeks this year, 1957, will be closed. During this year I have been doing restlessly what I had to do. It seems to me, however, that it had not contributed to, and developed, my life. Actually to my regret, my ability in the field of studying English essays or other English reading appears not to progress, for I have been too busy to spare time to study; I have to do the preparatory study, to act for the E.S.S. club, to be a good tutor and to be a fine friend to others, besides, being a good member of my family. I wonder if all this is equal-

ly important? What did I enter the university for, and what is the real purpose of my learning?

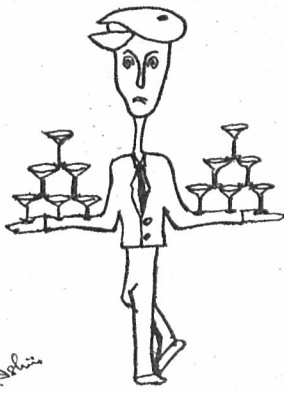
Before I began to think about these things, I had been a student of St. Paul's a year and half, but sometimes many conflicts arose in my mind. As far as being a student is concerned, I'm obliged to learn the required subjects. Therefore I scarcely ever have the time to study what I want.

Should I leave the university, I could not enter the company of my choice because of having no qualification to take an

entrance examination; therefore I would be at a great disadvantage.

Should I forsake the life in the university? No, I must not. If I did, I should lose much

Non Christian's X'mas



knowledge, as well as lots of good professors and kind friends, and might become a half-dead individual.

By associating with a lot of professors, seniors and classmates through student life we are able to accumulate our common knowledge and develop the spirit of cooperation. Those things can't be got save in a university, which teaches not only the subjects, but also the way of life. Now after all, how am I going to deal with these two big conflicting problems? I must distinguish between what is essential and what is not, and try to accomplish it. In order to do that I need a strong will.

I have come to the conclusion that I must study widely as much as possible so as to get the basic elements of what I want to get in the future. Let me work harder! It is now that we youth train ourselves! Proverb says: No pains, no gains.



The 48th Annual performance of Glee club at Kyoritsu Hall

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Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same.

1. Defeat in this election would certainly cause the *demise* of the party. (a) death (b) reform (c) improvement.
2. He refused to be *coerced* into obeying their commands. (a) persuaded (b) bribed (c) forced (d) led.
3. The activities of a few leaders brought the whole organization into *disrepute*. (a) financial trouble (b) disgrace (c) national recognition (d) the public spotlight.

4. The attempt to make a *pariah* of the new nation had few supporters. (a) enemy (b) hero (c) outcast (d) friend.

5. The new king says he will form a *coalition* cabinet. (a) temporary (b) new (c) opposition (d) combined-party.

6. On the basis of new evidence the Attorney General asked that the *indictment* be dismissed. (a) prisoner (b) formal accusation (c) vicious rumor (d) penalty.

7. *Dire* results were predicted if the opposition party won the election. (a) terrible (b) favorable (c) immediate (d) unusual.

ANSWER

Answers to your vocabulary

1. (a) death; 2. (c) forced; 3. (b) disgrace; 4. (c) outcast; 5. (d) combined-party; 6. (b) formal accusation; 7. (a) terrible.

朝日新聞の夕刊英字紙

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

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Four-University English Theatricals

Rikkyo Wins Six Consecutive Victories

Rikkyo E.S.S. acquired the championship for the best performance at the 21st Four-University English Theatrical Contest which was held at Hitotsubashi Auditorium under auspices of the Four-University Theatrical Association sponsored by the Yomiuri and supported by the Obunsha and the Kenkyusha on Nov. 9 and 10.

ALL 6 TROPHIES ARE OURS

Rikkyo E.S.S., having maintained the championship the past 5 years in this contest, won First Prize again this year.

"AKAI JINBAORI" (Red Battle Jacket), played this year, won not only First Prize for the best performance (Yomiuri Press Cup, English Theatrical Association Cup), but also won the best Stage Effect Prize (presented by Obunsha) and three Personal Acting Prizes.

Miss K. Shoji acquired the first prize (by Yomiuri); Mr. H. Urayama, the second prize (by Kenkyusha); Mr. S. Sasaki, the third prize (by Kenkyusha): That is, all six trophy-cups fell into our hands. It was the first time that one University won 6 consecutive victories, and captured all 6 cups at a time in this contest.

The judges were Mr. C. F. Hill, the second secretary of the British Embassy; Mr. Benedict Browne, actor of the Royal Theatre in New York and Mr. Tadaichi Hirakawa, a former teacher of English conversation on the radio program.

"Akai Jinbaori" was performed by the cooperation of all the members of E.S.S. as follows. The staff was settled at the end of May and the play (Red Battle Jacket) was selected early in June. The translation into English was taken up in June and completed in July under the guidance of Mrs. Virginia B. Haley. Meantime, the cast rehearsed their parts in Japanese. They began rehearsals September 1st and held the stage-rehearsal on Nov. 7th.

The Contest which is held between Hitotsubashi, Keio, Waseda and Rikkyo, come into operation in 1931. Though it was suspended during the war, after the war it started again and has been continued up to now. Ever since the Japanese tale "The Kankonki" written by Tadasu Iizawa, won the first championship for Rikkyo, in 1952, Rikkyo has won the victory consecutively six times. The plays given are as follows: "The Kankonki," written by Tadasu Iizawa, "Yuzuru" by Junji Kinoshita (in 1953), "The Song of The Beggar," by Tadasu Iizawa (in 1954), "Shuzenji Monogatari," by Kido Okamoto (in 1955), "A Picture Wife," by Seichi Yashiro (in 1956), "Red Battle Jacket," by Junji Kinoshita.



Okugata: (Towards Okaka, tenderly) you need not worry, dear . . .

Interview with The Main Casts

We, reporters of the Rikkyo Echo, interviewed the main casts. They all expressed their hearty thanks for the cooperation of all the staff and the other members of E.S.S. and said as follows:

Oyaji (H. Urayama): "I'm especially grateful to Okaka, because, without the love of the couple—theme of the drama—we couldn't have moved the audience, nor could we have succeeded in producing what Mr. Koike, our director, earnestly intended to produce. Anyway, our cooperation made something, I believe."

Okaka (K. Shoji): "In drama, the most difficult thing was how to create Oyaji and Okaka's pure love. And I finally understood that, when the drama was over. Lastly, I do hope that all sophomores and freshmen will do a good job next year."

Daikan (S. Sasaki): "I'm very happy that we could work together and overcome the difficulties and the hardships. Without out team work, we could not have produced such a wonderful play. As for me, I'm very happy to know that I could make the audience laugh despite of my poor acting. Because if they hadn't laughed, my acting would have been a failure."



Daikan: Are they in?
Henchman: Wait a moment, sir.
(Peeping inside) It looks . . .

Result of Fine Unity

by Sumio Koike

"What's the most significant thing about the play 'Red Battle Jacket,' which you produced at the Four-University Theatrical Contest at Hitotsubashi Hall?"

That's the question which I was asked by a Rikkyo Echo reporter.

There must be many answers to it, but if you would be kind enough to listen to mine, as one of those, I shall be very pleased.

Many people, concerned, from professor to student, have already emphasized the importance of cooperation, which indeed implies all that I've got to say.

However, this cooperation must not be taken up without thinking of the fact that we are young students who are anxious to improve our personality through study or exchange of views.

So the student's play must be quite different from the professional one. The professional troupe must have someone study the play in advance, even dogmatically, but this is not done in the performance of the student's play.

However clever a student you may be, you are still young in thought and experience. So even if you try to look as smart as you can, and try to interpret the part to make the audience believe you, the result, usually, will not satisfy you. Everybody concerned with the production, in any way, must study the play. Every-

body must know what he or she has to do, and why.

Various consideration from every different boy and girl should form one definite goal, which makes the performance our own creation. The performance is not for a producer only, or a director, or a stage manager, but it is for everyone of us who has contributed so much hard work to make the play, a successful production.

Prof. Haley says the person who works through the production of one drama learns English. Just here we'd like to express sincere thanks for her tireless help with our English which the New York play right so highly praised. The production greatly advanced our knowledge of English as speech, thus adding to the glory of Rikkyo E.S.S.

Now, if I may consider another aspect of E.S.S., I'd like to mention the necessity for personal responsibility. No matter how active the Committee may be, how skillful their leadership may be, if people neglect what they must do themselves, how can we expect the firm promotion of Rikkyo E.S.S.?

We Rikkyo E.S.S. have a long way to go, and we face many problems, such as reluctance, or sectionalism, which I felt most strongly while I was putting myself into the Drama production.

Therefore, I personally, humbly hope that each member of the club is ready to wake up and realize how important you are for the glory of E.S.S.

Outline of Our Drama

Once upon a time, and in some place, there lived a farmer and his beautiful wife. The farmer, Oyaji, was an ugly but good-natured person with a pure heart. While his wife, Okaka, was an extremely beautiful woman, with a very tender heart. No one knew how much they loved and trusted each other and how happy they were.

Doesn't this sound very sweet. But there is something I must tell you, though I hate to. It is about the Magistrate of the district a very ugly, egotistical little man. He is always proud of himself in the red battle jacket which he received from his lord by his distinguished service. He, also, has a beautiful wife, but they seem not so happy as the country couple. In the red jacket he feels as almighty, and could even get the moon if he went after it.

Now, what do you suppose happened between this conceited magistrate and the happy couple?

Everyone loves beauty. The magistrate was no exception to that rule. He liked the farmer's wife very much, for her beauty, and he was always looking for a chance to make love to her.

One day he gives an order to the village chief of the district to take Oyaji from his house, leaving his beautiful wife alone. That night, while Oyaji is away, he dresses up in his red jacket and calls on Okaka.

As for Oyaji, who was taken to the village chief's house by force, he was worried, thinking of his wife alone at home. So he escaped from the village chief's barn and ran back to his house. He wanted to be sure his wife was safe. But what he saw at his home filled him with anger and fear. The magistrate's slippers were on the dirt floor and his clothes and red jacket were by the fireplace. There was not a sound from the bedroom.

Believing that Okaka has double crossed him he gets angry. His blood boils at the thought of Okaka being with the magistrate. He seizes a kitchen knife to kill Okaka and the magistrate.

But he stops to kill them, for he wants to wear the red jacket and go to the magistrate's house (Daikan-jo). And then Oyaji, wearing the red jacket, visits the magistrate's wife.

On the other hand, the magistrate becomes aware of that his red jacket is not there. In conclusion, Oyaji remembers the love of his wife, Okaka, and Okugata understands the love between farmer and his wife.

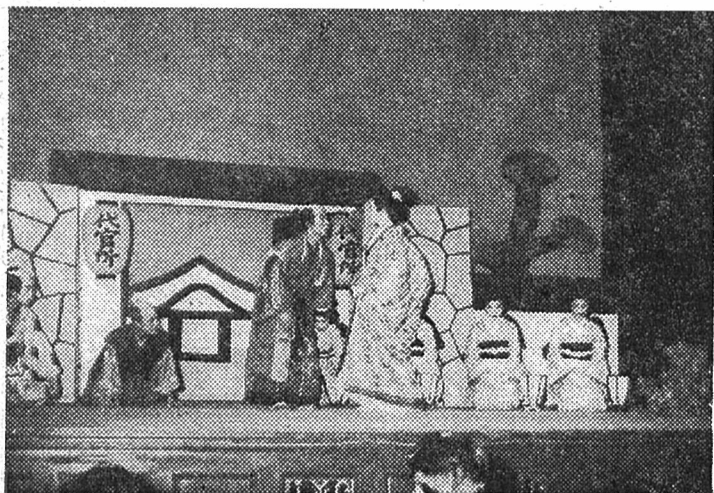
Presentations Of Three Universities

In this year's theatrical contest the other three universities presented the following drama:

Waseda performed "The Adding Machine" written by Elmer Rice. He attempted to observe human beings objectively from the religious view of the metaphysical. He was trying to give us a warning against mockery and satire to the insoluble problems.

Hitotsubashi played "Trial by Jury." The original is a British operetta, which was written by Gilbert and Sullivan. The students of Hitotsubashi rearranged it, adapting it to the style and rhythm of Kabuki when the curtain rose, the three narrators were seen downstage. The drama proceeded, as they unfolded the story. On the other hand the actors played pantomime. They put our "Ningyo Joruri" into the English drama for the first time.

Keio presented "Havana Moon", by Glenn Arthur Hughes. They tried to express the wit of general American life.



(Some of the maids go inside and soon come out with Oyaji in the red jacket)
Okugata: Now you give them a good scolding.

中華そば

みかど

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SEEING DRAMAS

BY PROF. HIROSHI NARUMI

Each drama presented by four universities was on the whole worth seeing. I was certainly reassuring to have found out their untiring efforts.

As for "Red Battle Jacket" by Rikkyo E.S.S., it had perfect unity on the stage, and I did not hesitate to take my hat off to the director of Rikkyo troupe. I regard it the perfect performance of all I have seen for the past three years. Especially Okaka's honest and natural acting has greatly impressed me.

Generally speaking dramas with such a theme call for stylized acting. For students and amateurs such dramas rather than psychological plays based on realism are easy to perform and attain success to a certain extent. It is, however, a very difficult task to produce a stage of highly refined style. In the long run representation relying on formalism will soon or later lose life.

As seen annually, the elaborate settings not only lay heavy financial burdens on the troupe but result in otherwise unnecessary recess, even for several minutes and thus flow of acting to regrettably cut off. Simple and suggestive settings will eliminate such awkwardness. In

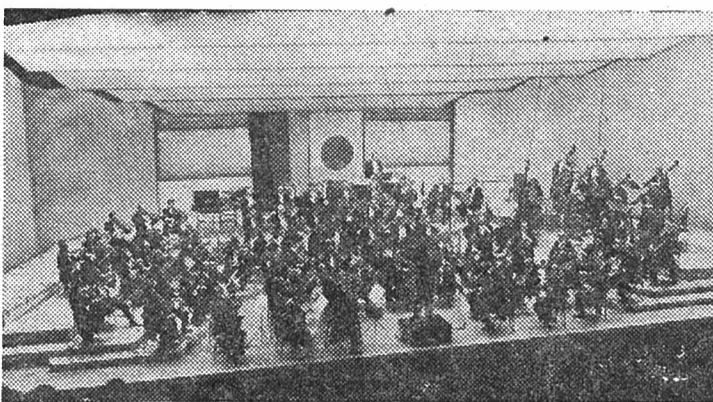
a play what counts is acting itself, and the stage settings are only useful auxiliaries.

Lastly, Rikkyo must be aware that it still needs additional efforts for improvement in diction and delivery of lines. On this point I acclaim Keio victor. Keio has an exceptionally good actress, but was handicapped in performing a psychological play. It deserved a sympathy, furthermore, in that they could not be but smart imitators in the Westerners' eyes, however excellent their intonations and gestures of lines may have been, excellent as foreign students.

Hitotsubashi University showed a fresh idea and I was much interested in the possibility that the English language in harmony with the Japanese music can be recited in the rhythm peculiar to the Japanese language. It was regrettable, however, that this valuable experiment ended with no definite results because of the awkwardness of phonographing and the poverty of the arrangement of dancing. I am afraid Hitotsubashi forgot that to the musical dancing play (whatever may call it) first of all aesthetic value itself is indispensable.

BERLIN PHILHARMONY UNDER H. V. KARAJAN

BY PROF. SOICHI TSUJI



Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Herbert von Karajan began performing with the orchestra's first programme, including Beethoven's Symphony No. 5. After this, this orchestra made a trip throughout the land for three weeks and fascinated a large audience here.

By courtesy of NHK

Making a trip for a fortnight since the beginning of November I could not hear the first performances by the orchestra. On arriving in Tokyo, I asked many manias for music, the impression which they accepted from Karajan and Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. As a re-

sult, I knew no one could get full and complete satisfaction from this orchestra and its conductor. When I had a chance to hear it on November 20, to tell the truth, I myself could not obtain the only 75 per cent satisfaction. What on earth is the rest 25 per cent which I

could not receive then?

Well, the performance by Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra was beautiful in itself. A tone of each instrument was more than I had expected. What is more, Karajan's conduct was very fine; so, under the baton of Karajan how joyfully each symphonist could play his own instrument! However, the beauty of music, or the artistic value is not formed only by a tone color. Music is artistic and touches our souls only when what appeals to us auditors through the medium of music is in harmony with sensible pleasure. I could not, however, meet with what touches my soul, through the recent performance by Karajan. In short, the beauty of a tone color of instruments was only



By courtesy of NHK

comfortable and was not channeled to the soul.

Now in the modern times or in the times of mechanical civilization one is missing out something spiritual, though I want to satisfy my yearning for the spirit from the art at most, it is regrettable that I could not attain it this time.

I am sure that those whom I had the opportunity to ask of may feel it as equally as I did and I am very sorry I could not heartily appreciate Karajan and his orchestra who came all the way from far.

of other students stood on every passage. I was very surprised to see the Hall so crowded. For I had never seen such an overcrowded Hall since the Festival began. I looked at the next program, and understood the reason; "Oh, I see, it's natural that those students should have rushed to the Hall." Because the program read, "Hawaiians and Swings."

—Now what is your opinion of these matters?—

M. AKAGAWA
Freshman

VOICE

Letter from Taiwan

To the Editor:—

The article under the topic of "Visitors to Red China" as appeared in the June issue of Rikkyo Echo made me somewhat bewildered. I don't believe either you printed or Prof. Nakagawa reported the untrue news because of your profound knowledge and sound judgement. But I am afraid that Prof. Nakagawa was cheated by the Communist tricks.

It is impossible for me to write the whole truth about communist foals, lies and crimes. I should like to remind you two things which will tell you the real situation in the main-land.

After the war between U.N. forces and Communists when the latter invaded Korea. It was agreed that each POW should be given the right to decide freely and voluntarily whether or not he would return to his country. When three months "explanation" was over (explained by communists in details the advantages of life under communism). Among 14, 321

Chinese prisoners only about hundred accepted repatriation. (It has been estimated that only one-third were dedicated communists. The others returned because of their fear of reprisals against families and friends behind the communist barrier).

How can you explain the fact that they should refuse to be repatriated to their loved ones and their native soil if the life behind the iron curtain was desirable?

Early in 1952 a small ragged band of about 350 (they were 20,000 when they began to escape) Moslem Kazaka of Turkish-Mongol ethnic origin straggled into Kashmir after a 2,500 miles trek that began in Upper Sinkiang Province and led across an 18,000 feet pass in Tibet. Late in 1952, the last Kazakas left India for permanent settlement in Turkey. Their brave leader, Qali Beg, said:

"... We are a very religious people, and under the communists we were not free to follow our own religion. There is no place for any religion in communist China, Russia and cannot have the liberty of their conscience..."

Besides, Lenin stated in 1905, "... religion is the opium of the people." And Mao-tse-tung

said, in 1950, "... Our real enemy is religion..." You may also imagine the actual situation of religion behind the iron curtain by these authoritative statements.

Cordially Yours
Dah-yinn Lee
Cheng-Kung University
Republic of China

Some Characteristics Of Rikkyo Students

The Cultural Festival was held in the campus from Nov. 8 to 10. I was requested to manage Tucker Hall. I kept a sharp watch, standing in front of the door, for three days. Watching the audience in the

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Hall, I found some characteristics of Rikkyo students. I'd like to describe a few examples of them.

Nov. 8 debate contest. The first program was the Japanese debate contest, given by some universities in the Kanto dis-

Merry Christmas

to all superiors of our English Speaking Society. We, Rikkyo Echo, inform you that if you want to read the Rikkyo Echo issued on next year with continuance. We beg you to pay yearly subscription fee, ¥72.00 until the end of March, 1958.

Merry Christmas!

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SPORTS

TOKYO BIG FIVE UNIVERSITY ICE HOCKEY PLAY



Checked a Shot!

WASEDA FAILED TO GAIN GOAL

Two minutes after opening of the final period, left-wing Aoki of the Waseda team made a shot being followed by center-forward Eda. But thanks to Suzuki—the goal-keeper of the Rikkyo team—the shot was checked, as he prostrated himself like a flash on the ice. CHUNICHI PHOTO

Tokyo Big-Five Collegiate Ice Hockey league was held at Korakuen Ice Palace, from Nov. 6 to Dec. 4. So far (20 of Nov.), our team had already beaten Waseda, Keio and Teikyo Hosei, and holds the position of a strong contender for the trophy with Meiji. Rikkyo made its debut on the opening day with Waseda and whitewashed them. Rikkyo's "pass tactics" were way ahead of Waseda's and brought 10-3 win over them. The match with Keio in the following week was rather hot, and exciting, in which Rikkyo crushed Keio with a score of 10-7. St. Paul's clean pass-work and shots were in good contrast with Keio's rough attacks using "bodychecks". St. Paul's squad had a hard time in the game against Hosei on the 20th. In the first and second periods, Rikkyo forged ahead over Hosei 5-3, as they usually did. But in the final period, Hosei players became incarnations of the fighting spirit, and contrary to all fan's expectations, Hosei got three goals successively. Also Rikkyo made counter-attacks in the next few minutes and made some sharp clean-shots, but was unable to get a goal, because of the excellent play of Hosei's

goal-keeper, who saved two goals most skilfully.

Unbeaten Rikkyo and Meiji will meet in the deciding game, Dec. 4, at 5:30 p.m. We Rikkyo Echo had an interview with leading players about the prospects of the match with Meiji. They declared that they have got to take leadership in the game to beat rival Meiji. They stressed, by all means, St. Paul's must beat Meiji, for Rikkyo has been defeated in the previous three championships. To the question, "Can you mention some causes of your defeat?" They answered that Meiji also regarded us as the best contender and they had a special camp to prepare, before the game with us. They added, "Each St. Paul's player is talented and has good technique, but our team work — attack formation — is sometimes no good." They kept on talking, "We have excellent freshmen this year. Inazu, from Kutoh high-school and the younger brother of alumnus Segawa." "If they can do their best in the game, it is not impossible to beat our rival, and if this comes true, it will be the best memory of our graduations."

VICTORY IN BADMINTON

St. Paul's Badminton squad won 5 consecutive victories, without losing even a game in the 7th All Collegiate Badminton Championships of a 5 days tournament, held at Takamatsu Gym, Shikoku, beginning on 22 of November.

In the contests, Rikkyo advanced to the final, defeating Nihon Athletic College and Kantoh Gakuin University, respectively, and also skunking Meiji University in the semi-final. Our players met with Keio University in the deciding match and beat them one-sidedly, on Nov. 24, with a score of 3-0, as might have been expected.

Rikkyo's captain Kataishi solidified his position as No. 1 national badminton player by crushing Nagai of Rikkyo 15-6, 15-8 in the finals of the same tournament on Nov. 26. Kataishi did not drop a set in the entire tournament.

Kataishi and Itabashi, Rikkyo's pair, won the title by defeating Takada and Watanabe, coupled Meiji University players, in the doubles championship of all Collegiate Tourney.

In the Autumn season of the Kantoh Universities Badminton League in October, Rikkyo captured the pennant. It was Rikkyo's 6th successive title enabling them to keep the trophy. Rikkyo was undefeated and grasped the crown by edging out Keio University in the final.

The results were as follows:

Rikkyo 7-0 Hosei
Rikkyo 9-0 Nichidai
Rikkyo 9-0 Kantoh Gakuin
Rikkyo 5-4 Keio

"NAGASHIMA IS A BEST PLAYER"

An Interview With Suishu Tobita

"Nagashima is a wonderful player both as a batter and as an infielder. As a third baseman, he is the greatest player which the Big 6 University Baseball League has ever had. As far as his batting is concerned, I can say for sure he is the best among the league after the War, even though I must say there were some players who were as great as he is. There must be some points to improve, but I willingly give him the highest admiration for his new record of home run."

This is the comment which Mr. Suishu Tobita, the great contributor to the Big 6 University baseball league, expressed in a newspaper on the very day Nagashima set a new homer record.

Mr. Tobita is said to be a father of student baseball and has made the student baseball what it is now.

After the league of the autumn season was over, he gave the following interview to the Rikkyo Echo when the sports writer called on him at his home at Ibaraki.

Mr. Tobita is one of the baseball experts who admit surprise at Nagashima's rise as a defensive star, saying that Nagashima is the best and greatest third baseman. "I don't think I ever

have seen a third baseman make the outstanding plays he does, in the 40 year history of the Big 6 University Baseball League."

"He makes the 'big' plays a top-flight third base-man must," Mr. Tobita said. "He covers the widest ground, having speed and the arm to go deep in the hole for plays the great infielder must make."

Asked to compare Nagashima with the great infielder of the past, he said that Uno of Keio and Tsuruoka of Hosei were the typical infielders. They were very nice players during their brilliant playing days, but Nagashima is much better as he shown his demonstrated skill, which other players do not have.

Despite his admiration for Nagashima as a third baseman, Mr. Tobita, asked about his batting, made it clear that Nagashima has only one point to improve. I asked, "What is it?"

He replied, "Of course, he is the best hitter in the league. Of all the players now in the league, no one has as much power as Nagashima. But I cannot say he is the greatest hitter in the league's history. He needs more confidence in his batting. He is so willing to hit that he cannot swing naturally as well as I'd like to see him do."

"Whenever he missed, it was because he struck wrong balls. That's why he kept hitless, for a long time, early this season."

"The greatest hitters in the league history, were Miyatake (Keio O.B.), Tanaka (Waseda O.B.) and Iguchi (Waseda O.B.). Miyatake's record was seven homers, while Nagashima set a new record of eighth homer, even if Nagashima goes ahead one homer, I can't say Nagashima is superior to Miyatake. Because the ball is different. A baseball today is more elastic than a ball when Miyatake played."

To a question raised about his batting skill, Mr. Tobita said, "There is nothing that I can point out. He has everything it takes. All he needs is his own character in his batting."

"But I can understand what young Nagashima wants to do. Each time he stood on a plate, he did his best and tried to hit a home run. It is said in America that 'home-run hitters' drive the Cadillac, while the singles hitters have to be content with Jalopies."

Quizzed whether Nagashima would be a good player if he played in an American league, he nodded, "Yes, he surely would. And it is very likely that he may be hired by some American team. If he could play with American players, it would be a very wonderful thing for Japanese baseball circles."

KARATE EXPLAINED

By Prof. SAKOW

Do you know the true sense of Karate? Sometimes, the basic function of Karate is misunderstood as the chopping of wooden planks or roofing tiles by naked hand. But, this idea is fundamentally mistaken. Karate is a fighting technique or a type of sport in which we can either keep ourselves from any harm or attack an opponent, without using any kind of weapon, only by sufficiently employing every part of the human body in simple and limited ways, such as hitting, kicking, dodging and blocking, which were gained and perfected through hard training.

As to the origin of Karate, some say that it originated in Japan, while the others say that it was introduced in Japan from either Okinawa or China. Wherever the origin might be, Karate has grown and developed in Japan to be a well known art, and is loved by a great number of people without distinction of age, sex, or national boundaries.

Why has the study of the art become so widespread? Because, Karate has the distinguishing characteristics as follows:

1. The art is capable of being practiced without considering any special place or the number of participants.
2. The particular gear or garment is not required for the practice.
3. The art is capable of being practiced within the physical ability of age or sex of each participant.
4. The art is an effective sport to build up body as well as moral.
5. The art is the best method of self-defense, if necessary, without any aid of weapons.
6. A higher degree of achievement can be attained in a relatively short time with serious practice.

No matter how a lethal and sharp sword may we have, unless we know the proper technique in employing it, the weapon is absolutely useless as a tool. This also apply to the human body and shows the final goal of Karate. We not only men but even women, may be able to acquire the wonderful might of Karate, nor the sword, by making good use of our bodies.

This is the very reason why, when employing Karate, even a weak lady can easily defeat a strong assaulter.

I hope you will come and practice the sport with us, and realize the true sense of Karate.

音楽

喫茶

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LOOKING BACK ON BRILLIANT PLAYING DAYS

Winning the championship two seasons consecutively, sports writers of the Rikkyo Echo could hardly wait to see the three stars—third baseman Nagashima, pitcher Sugiura and short-stop Motoyashiki — and congratulate them and at the same time hear their happy remarks, memories of their four years, hopes for the future and so on.

On the day we visited the Rikkyo's baseball training camp, the weather was cloudy, but our hearts were full of joy.

We went into a sitting room where many valuable trophies were on display. The television was set in the center of the room and soft music was playing from F.E.N. radio station.

First of all we all gave our hearty congratulations to the three and began chatting as follows.

Question: What do you think the main force was in obtaining the consecutive championship?

Motoyashiki: No matter what you say, it was due to the wonderful team work. Starting from Nagashima and Sugiura, the seniors led the juniors very well.

Question: To meet our expectations, six players of the Rikkyo team were able to gain the best nine.

Nagashima: Yes, five infielders and one outfielder. That system started from the fall season of my sophomore year. Ever since then I was in the best nine every season.

Training

Question: Looking back through out and reviewing this year's season, it is said that Rikkyo had the wonderful team work and coordination amongst the players. Motoyashiki, we feel that you went through great difficulties as the captain of this year's winning team.

Motoyashiki: Well, it wasn't too difficult. I didn't have to do hardly anything, as the boys have been most cooperative. Team work is something that can not be accomplished by individual's efforts. Everyone has to consolidate their efforts. In this aspect, I am very grateful to all our players and also who worked behind our backs.

Nagashima: However you must also realize the efforts exerted by captain Motoyashiki, as he is a very modest man.

Question: It is said that you three were the main power that piloted Rikkyo's pennant race consecutively. In viewing this honor, we must bring back memories of your freshmen years.

What is your opinion of your Ito training camp?

Motoyashiki: The purpose of the camp was to group together high school players with good prospects, and select the better ones according to their aptitudes. Therefore, training and discipline were very strict. At that time, I only had one thing in my mind. That was to become a required freshman.

Question: It is known that Manager Sunaoshi was very strict and demanding toward you three. At that time, already, he must have known what you three would be able to accomplish under absolute training and coaching.

Motoyashiki: That is quite correct. As in any sports it is the leader's responsibility to train and coach a player according to his aptitudes, and thus draw out his best abilities, adjusting them to the needs of the team.

Question: Sugiura, we have heard that you run away to



Photo shows Sugiura, Motoyashiki and Nagashima (left to right)

your home when you were freshman.

Sugiura: Oh, let's not bring up unpleasant happenings. It was my first time away from my family and I felt very lonely.

Motoyashiki: Not only Sugiura. If I only had the courage, I would have done the same thing.

Nagashima: It is very lonely at first, as one hasn't made friends yet, and everything you see and do are quite new.

Question: As the captain, did you have any special conviction or training methods?

Motoyashiki: None at all....

Nagashima: I noticed that he was keeping training records daily, and this is a difficult thing to do year out. Based on these records, he would not only instruct the players but also coach until perfection was reached.

Sugiura: He really was consistent.

Motoyashiki: However no matter what the coach taught, we would not have been able to attain this year's honors without the fullest cooperation of the entire team.

A playing tour

Question: The subject will change a little, but our team went on the road many times. I want to know what kind of places you went to.

Motoyashiki: Oh, we went to Hokkaido, Sendai, Ito and so on....

Question: Do you have much fun when you go on the road?

Motoyashiki: Well, it depends upon whether it is before the League play off or after. Because, if it's before the League play off, the purpose of the travelling will be training and we don't have much spare time to enjoy ourselves.

Question: Can you tell us something about your summer tours to Hokkaido?

Motoyashiki: Being just after taking the championship, we were really popular with the local people. Sugiura was so popular that whenever Sugiura didn't pitch the spectators made a fuss.

Question: Two years before, Sugiura and Motoyashiki, you went to Manila in order to participate in the Asian Baseball Championship of Amateur, as representatives of Bix Six College Baseball players. What is your opinion of Philippines baseball?

Nagashima: I thought that the standard was rather low compared with Japan. Also the layout of the stadium was inconvenient with the exception of the Rizal Stadium.

Question: Sugiura, you were famous at that time for your strong overhand throw. You

change your form to side throw after that. Why did you change your pitching?

Sugiura: I was asking myself, "Which form should I take?" and I came to the conclusion that I should take the form I am now pitching. Because, as you know, I am wearing glasses. I mastered various kinds of balls through side throw.

Future of the team

Question: From next year, to our great disappointment we cannot see you three at the Jingu Stadium. Can you tell us about next year's prospective players?

Sugiura: We have Moritaki, Godai and Inagawa as pitchers.

Question: How about the pitcher, Yasui?

Sugiura: He is skillful but hasn't the strength.

Question: I see, Nagashima, how is the situation of the third baseman?

Nagashima: There's Sugimoto. He has not only square shoulders but also heavy batting. I think he will easily take my place from next season.

Question: How about the shortstop?

Motoyashiki: Hamanaka and Kobayashi are the prospective short-stops. For second baseman, we have Edamatsu. I think Nishizaki, Kato, Sawamoto and Isayama will be the outfielders. Though I can't tell who will be the regular players, having about a hundred members.

Question: How is the chances of Rikkyo team, compared with the other five teams?

Motoyashiki: I think it is fair.

Question: In ending this interview, what are your hopes in the future?

Motoyashiki: To meet life's challenges with efforts, endurance and ambition.

Question: Thank you very much. We are looking forwards to your future activities.

8th Homer!! NAGASHIMA

At length, Nagashima achieved his end! He set a new record of 8th homer! It was the 3rd of November 1957, the second tilt vs. Keio University, when he established the highest and imperishable record in the league. The game was the most important one for Rikkyo to win the 1957 autumn championship of the Tokyo Big Six College Baseball League, and at the same time it was the last chance for Nagashima. So, of course he had really intended to mark every ball. He knew, "There is no chance except this game." His team-mates were all wishing good luck for him. So did we rooters... Nevertheless 12 batters had been retired in order in the first four innings by Hayashi, Keio's ace pitcher. Then Nagashima came to bat as a top hitter of the 5th inning.

He considered under the cynosure of all eyes—about home run? No, never!!—"I must get the base in order to raise the spirits of my team." His bat was swung artlessly to an inside straight-ball after the 3-1 count. Next moment the ball was swallowed by the crowd of left field. Nagashima, on the ground, ran at full speed till he passed the second base where he could hear the base umpire's voice, shouting "home run!" His eyes, sparkling with delight, became tear stained when he reached third. It was a beautiful scene for all of us to remember. He spiked the home base strongly jumping in the storm of cheers and hurrahs of all the spectators.

The 21-year-old third baseman, often called the greatest of all postwar collegiate players, made a great sensation as he set a new home-run record after he had tied the 7th home-run record of the last Mr. Miyatake (Keio alumnus) and Mr. Go (Waseda alumnus). Now we know that he did his best. How? By comparing his record with those of stars who led Nagashima to this day.

Miyatake: 7 homers in 8 seasons (1927 spring—1930 autumn)

Go: 7 homers in 7 seasons (1935 spring—1938 spring)

Nagashima: 8 homers in 5 seasons (1955 autumn—1957 autumn)

1955 autumn

No. 1 on Sept. 11, off Kimura (Waseda)

1956 spring

No. 2 on May 20, off Tsumi (Keio)

No. 3 on May 28, off Sekiguchi (Meiji)

1956 autumn

No. 4 on Sept. 8, off Okazaki (Hosei)

No. 5 on Sept. 24, off Kimura (Waseda)

No. 6 on Oct. 8, off Hayashi (Keio)

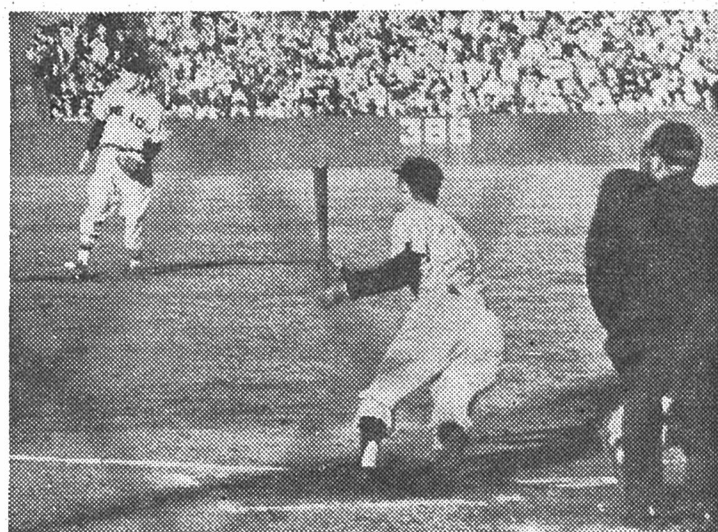
1957 spring

No. 7 on April 14, off Suzuki (Hosei)

1957 autumn

No. 8 on Nov. 3, off Hayashi (Keio)

We wildly cheered Nagashima's skill which hit 8 homers through only 5 seasons. At the same time we should never forget his tireless training and days of ordeal that built up his radiant victories.



Nagashima blasted 8th homer—finally hit a solo homer of his 8th off Hayashi, Keio's ace. He came to bat as a top hitter in the fifth inning in the second tilt vs. Keio University on Nov. 3rd. After the ball count 3-1, he carefully adjusted his bat to Hayashi's inside straight ball.

The next moment, huge stadium was shaken with a storm of applause. But he couldn't believe that the ball got into the outfield bleachers. Where was the ball? It was grasped by one of the spectators of the left field—5 metres right of the pole. And after the game was over, the lucky ball returned to excited Nagashima for the first time in his 8 home runs.

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Star of Bethlehem

The recent success of Soviet scientists in launching earth satellites twice in a month's time has tremendously strengthened man's confidence in the eventual conquest of space. In the meantime, another Russian scientist has expressed confidence on the basis of his research in enzyme chemistry that life can be created in the near future by chemical processes. Progress of science today is indeed astounding, and man seems to have reached a point in his intellectual development where he can reach literally "the heavens," and where nothing that he intends "will seem too difficult for" him, as told of ancient Babylonians.

As Christmas approaches, therefore, most people, instead of looking up at the sky to see the star of Bethlehem, are overwhelmed by scientific achievements embodied in the "Red moons." The sputniks, to be sure, form perhaps the most outstanding landmark in the intellectual life of man, dwarfing all other scientific achievements in that phase of life. But luster of the "Red moons" shall not becloud our inner eye.

There is another, vastly more significant landmark in the life of man in its entirety: birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem, one who has revealed in his life and death the ultimate cause of all creation, God of love, Father of all mankind. Let us then turn back and look, not up at the sky, but deep into our consciences to see there the star of Bethlehem shining through all ages, and sing aloud with the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews: "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and for ever."

For Closer Ties With Southeast Asia

At the Second Annual International Students' Meeting, to which many Southeast Asian countries sent their delegates, one of the discussion groups took up in earnest economic cooperation, centering round the question how best we can help economic development of nations in that part of Asia.

We realized then how the conditions in those countries are similar to those of ours, particularly economically and socially, over-population and lack of capital, for example, being our common problems.

The low standard of living in Asian countries is well-known. But in order to accumulate capital, those under-developed countries are obliged to lower it further. Although Japan's standard of life is not high enough to stand comparison with those of Western nations, it is much higher than those of Asian nations. And we know our country itself is trying hard to accumulate capital to catch up with major Powers in economic and industrial growth. Under the circumstances, we may not be able to do much in economic aid, but in technical and other types of aid we can be of good service to them.

Let us first try to understand those countries and their peoples, and ways and means for helping them will take shape on the basis of friendly, intelligent understanding.

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Japanese Film

THE WORLD FEARS

All the people who saw "Sekai wa kyofu suru" must have been afraid of the dreadful radioactivity and the effects of the explosion of the A- and H-bombs which reminded them of Hiroshima and Nagasaki again.

This documentary film was produced in order to show the horror of a nuclear explosion to the entire world. Until recently, the people of this country and many scientists of the world appealed for the prohibition of such explosions.

However, every time their appeals were disregarded and the tests were continued by the big nations. So we hope as many people as possible in the world will see this movie and thereby realize the fear of radioactivity caused by a series of

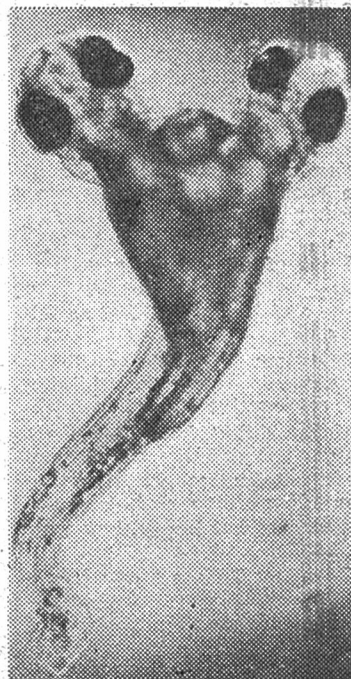
explosions. Fortunately I hear that "Sekai wa kyofu suru," has already called forth a response in many countries: Nehru, Prime Minister of India, has proposed buying, as have the Red Cross Societies of America, France and Switzerland.

The following are some scenes in this documentary:—It is only ten minutes that two birds (Uroloncha domestica) in a cage die, after they are placed on the radioactive substance; a two-headed gold fish was born from the egg which hit by Roentgen rays.

In the case of human beings: a baby was born of a mother who was pregnant when the atom-bomb fell in Hiroshima. This Child grew to be a girl of

twelve years, but her mental ability is that of a baby only two or three years old. She cannot do anything by herself. Her mother says, "I am afraid of giving birth to another baby because of the effect of radioactivity."

Although more than ten years have passed since the explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the victim affected by the explosion not only increase



A goldfish having two heads was born from the egg hit by radioactivity. Would the explosion of A-or-H-bomb cause a two-headed-man?

The Significance of Christmas

Prof. Virginia B. Haley

Over the known world, about two thousand years ago, the irresistible armies of the Roman Eagle had swept, victorious. Her navies scoured the seas; her coffers were swollen with tribute; but fine, primitive virility was rotting into decadence, so tersely summed up by Tacitus. Great masses of people were enslaved and cruelty was the common policy.

But all this was changed, because one night in a cattle shed, in a small town, in despised Syria, a young girl gave birth to a boy baby. All history revolves around that event! That first Christmas was the birthday of an era; the inauguration of a way of life; the beginning of a creed; the fountain head of man's hope! Because it was this tiny baby who, later, showed men that they are spiritual, as well as mental and physical; that they are a part of God.

"And there were shepherds... keeping watch over their flocks..." (Luke 2,8-10) and the angel said, "Do not be afraid, for behold, I bring you good news of great joy which shall be to all people.... for unto YOU is born this day a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord." Do YOU realize that this Saviour was born for YOU?

"God so loved the world that He gave His only Son... that all who believe in Him might have eternal life." This idea that God is our Father and all men are brothers, overthrew the mighty Roman empire. It overthrew the feudal systems of the world. It proclaimed redemption through Jesus Christ, the Son of God. It said no man has the right to enslave another man, because "God made of one blood, all nations."

The pagan Romans tried to stamp out this new faith, and thousands were devoured by lions. But other thousands sprang up where their blood

was shed. The cave in which Christ was born was, unwittingly, preserved by the Romans because they built a grotto to Adonis over it.

"The kings of the Arabians and of Saba shall bring gifts." (Psalm 71,10) Were did the Magi come from? St. Matthew says, "Wise men from the East." From Iran? Iraq? Afghanistan? India? Africa? The bible does not say. How many were there? That, too, is unknown. In early paintings and mosaics there were two, three, four, or sometimes as many as twelve. There has come to be accepted as the number, representing the three great races of Sem, Cham and Japhat, picturing one of the three as a member of the black race. The three wise men brought gold—signifying the Christ as King; frankincense, signifying His priesthood; and myrrh, signifying His suffering and death. The legendary relics of the Magi were brought to Constantinople in the fifth century. Later they were transferred to Milan, then to Cologne, where their shrine is still the center of many pilgrimages.

When we say, "Merry Christmas" today the word, "merry," often means joyful, hilarious or gay, but in the early days it meant "blessed, peaceful."

Through the centuries there have been evil men who have tried to destroy the "Babe of Bethlehem." But they have failed, because He is the Son of God. They will always fail. The world is in a troubled time. But it was a troubled time in which The Christ was born. Every age has its period of crisis. The Babe of Bethlehem calls us, once more, to come and worship Him, as did the Wise Men. Even though you may not be a Christian, why not plan to attend the Chapel services and learn more about the "Babe of Bethlehem." "O dome, let us adore Him."

in number, but various monstrous babies are born, such as a one-eyed baby.

In such a way as described above, this film describes the awfulness of A- and H-bombs and asks the immediate suspension of nuclear weapon experimentation.

Lastly Prof. Doke, a physicist of Rikkyo University, gave his impression of this documentary, for he played a part in this film. From the point of view of a scientist, he pointed out three defects.

First, they did not make a distinction between two cases; the one shot much radioactivity at a time, which the other shot a little over a long time.

Secondly, this film does not touch sufficiently on how scientist of the world think about this problem and how they do research on the subject.

Thirdly, it is very regrettable that there is not a criticism of the present stage of its research in Japan and especially of the policy of the government.

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